# THE HEBREWS IN NEW YORK.

THE SUFFERING JEWS OF MOROCCO. PPEAL FROM THE TEMPLE EMANUEL.

At haif past ten o'clock on Saturday morning the Temple Emanuel, a Jewish place of worship in East Twelfth street, was crowded with a highly respectable congrega-tion of israelites. It being the Jewish Sabbath, the usual solemn and imposing ceremonies incident to that day were performed, and a very sloquent discourse on charity was delivered by the Rabbi, Rev. Dr. S. Alder. In the course of his remarks, Dr. Adier alluded to the hapless condition of the Israelites of Morocco, who, in consequence of the French-Spanish invasion, were obliged to flee from their homes in that country, and seek shelter in the more hospitable region of Gibraitar. The heart of all Israel, he said, bled for the sufferings of their unfortunate brethres, and he appealed to the congregation of Temple Emanuel to come forward with every assistance in their power. This appeal, coached in the most pathetic language, made a powerful effect upon his hearer.

The Board of Pirectors of the Temple Emanuel have resolved not to take up a collection in their synagogue, but in another way for receive the contributions of the benevolent. With this view they have issued the following circular, which will fully explain itself: of his remarks. Dr. Adier alluded to the hapless condition

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE TEMPLE EMANUEL AND TO THE MEMBERS OF ALL PARKETS DEARCH AND THE REPORT OF THE MEMBERS OF THE REPORT OF THE T

A large number of these destitute people have sought a temporary refuge in Gibraitar.

Our co religiouses there and in England have promptly come to their partial relief.

More help is required, and the venerable Sir Moses Montifiore, ever active in the cause of benevolence, has catled on American Israelites to second the efforts of their English brethren.

English breihren.
Though aware that there is a vast field for charitable work in our own midst, we cannot fold our arms in silence to such an appeal from the distance.
There is a sympathetic chord vibrating through all lerael, when a calamity befalls a portion of its adherents, which bids us to give them our mite and console them in their addition.

their affection.

Any donation you may be pleased to bestow may be bunded to Mr. Mayer, the bearer of this circular, or to either of the undersigned committee, who will promptly forward the same to its destination. We have the bone

to sign, most respectfully,
A. MICHELBACHER, 39 John street.
S. J. SFIFICELMERG, 32 Vessey, corner Church st.
18AAC BERNHEIMER, 199 Broadway.

THE ANNUAL JEWISH FEAST OF DEDICA-TION.

The annual Jewish festival in commemoration of the Purification of the Second Temple, a feast among the Israelites corresponding to our holiday week between Christmas and New Year, commenced evening of the 19th inst, and will be continued eight days. With the lews it is a time for social enjoyment; for balls, parties, tableaux, the frequenting of theatres-to be sure not so much the case in this country as in England and other parts of the Old World, but still a week set apart for

unalicyed social festivity and public worship. Fasting and self-denial are set aside, and except under and self-denial are set aside, and except under rigid conditions positively prohibited. The principal pecuniarity in the observance of this feast is the burning of lamps in the synagogues, and also in all the private residences of the Jews, the iamps being fed by pure olive oil. On the first night of the festival one lamp is lit; on the second, two; on the third, three; and so on till the eighth and last night, when the whole number (right) are in illumination. The children, at the same time, are cash supplied with a bunch of tapers, which, of course, they take great delight in lighting, waying, putting out, relighting, we, to the end of the capture, while dancing, singing and general festicity reign suprems, just as at one of our New Engined apple bees." The lamp used at this festival is peculiar: it consists of a drawer, while dancing, singing and general festicity reign suprema, just as at one of our New England "apple bees." The lamp used at this feelfuel is peculiar it consists of a drawer, with a biting hid, and behind the lid a rising mirror, set generally a silver—in fact, the whole lamp is made of silver, the drawer is divided into eight compartments, each containing a wick and filled with pure olive oil, these wicks are the lights successively lit. To the right of the whole apparatus is an appright rod, bearing a cup, which is called the sexton. This is filled also with olive oil, and is used in relighting or replenishing the other lights. The synagogues are kept open for services morning and evening throughout these eight days, and on the dewish Sabbath, coming next Saturday, an extra service will be held in the synagogues, and a sermen in English delivered. This feast commenterates the Purilleation of the Second Temple by the sons of the Grand Prises, John, the son of Mattathias, and a semitimes called Hashmonace, or Maccabee; after he, his brothers and his father had defeated, first Nicanor, the Viceroy of Anticolous, the powerful King of Greece, and secondly, another general of King Antiochus, by name Bagris Joha, the high priest, who slew Nicanor in the sanctuary of the Second Temple. The following extracts from "Inc Book of Anticolous," translated from the original Hebrer and Arnbic, comprehended in two manuscripts, in the British Museum, and published for the Hebrew Antiquarian Society by H. Filipowski, in 1851, will give a full account of the defeat of Bagris and the origin of "The Feast of Dedication." In the manuscript, after it is mentioned that the five son; of Mattathias, viz. J'dali, the cilast; Simon, in second, John, the high priest, the third Jonathan, the fourth, and Eisear, the fifth-had received their father's blessing, appears the following, as translated:—

Whereupon the five sons of Mattathias went out and Judah the people and made a great disquiter among them, and Judah the people and made a grea

g, appears the following, as translated:—

Whereupon the five sons of Mattablas went out and fought people and made a great slaughter among them, and Jufah is hilfe. And when the sons of Mattablas perceived of the althof Judah, they returned unto their father. And when statistically also the states asked why they had returned, they rede checause of the death of our brother, who is equal to us all. Then Mattablas called and said to then I will go out myself with you and fight the people, the house of Israel might be lost, and you are alarmed at ur brother. And Mattablas went out that day with his sons it they fought the people. And the fold of Heaven delivered the mighty of the people into their hands, and thy made a set slaughter of them, of all who held swords or drew the w, the captables of the army as well as of their officers, e. remained sone; for the remainder fied to the isless of the 1 And Elezzer, while occupied in Killing the elemns, sank in the dung of them and when they—combatable returned, they searched for him and all from his man in the dung of their cannies; some they likes min registed at the fall of their cannies; some they had been the some they had been they are combatable returned, they searched for him and all forms and the fall of their cannies; some they

The following extract describes the origin of the festi-

The following extract describes the origin of the festival:—

Thereupon esme the sons of Hashmonall (Maccanee) into the sanctuary and reboth the gates, repaired the broaches, and cleansed the hall of the doct and the pollution. They then sought after pure ofter cit to light the lamp, and they found but one bottle, sealed with the scale fit he grand priest, which they knew to be pure and avhicient to light for one day only. However, the toot that dwelleth in Heaven, gave his bleasing therein, and if hasted to light for eight days. Therefore the street of th

SERVICE IN THE WOOSTER STREET SY-NAGOGUE.

Saturday being the Jewish Sabbath, and the 4th day of the Jewish Feast of Dedication, which the Jews will continue to celebrate four days longer, an extra service was performed on that morning in all the synagogues, and in the Wooster street synagogue a sermon was delivered in English by the Rev. S. M. Isaacs, embracing a stirring appeal in behalf of the suffering Jews at Gibraitar. The Rev. Mr. Isaacs took his text from Zachariah, the second chapter and fourteenth verse, which was as follows:dwell in the midst of thee, saith the Lord." The reverend gentleman commenced asfollows:

When we seriously consider the intimate connection of

the present with the mutations, modifications and vicissitudes of nature, we perceive in man, however faintly traced, the liniaments of the image of God bis free agency, his prolific abilities, his faculties, proclaim him at once a spirit rational, gotlike—a creature responsible and immortal, capable of the
greatest perfection, of the highest attainment; the basis
of his hopes bespeaks the germ of future elevation; his
ontrinent or fehicity does not depend on earthly food,
but on divine knowledge, virtue and love. This is what
is termed by Helwewists the portion of divine espace
from above. If such be the case, it might be reasonably
expected that man would be constantly engaged in deliborating warily, and resolving accurately, repairing past
errors in prudence and cancion, so as to embrace that
which enduredth forever, triumphs over time, and finally
gains the divine approval. But what unspeakable dismay
is felt by the reflecting mind in seeing so many unworthily employed, foolishly preferring the galling boudage
of vice to the easy service of virtue—the thorny path of
evil to the smooth path of happiness. The reverend gantleman proceeded in this preliminary manuare to some extent, and then brought the meaning of his text to bear
upon his hearers, giving a brief history of Zacharian, the
author of his text, and then, after exhortation and advise
especially intended for his congeggation, opened upon the
main object of his discourse—an appeal in behalf of the
suffering lews at Gibrattar. He continued as follows:—

In the cursory remarks we have made to you we have
selized the opportunity afforded by our festival to teach
you to rejoice as men, as Israelites, that you have overy
reason to be gratimed, and to exhibit your gratimed, not
by simple words, but by the most tangible means—good
deeds—whilst we enjour you to be juyingle fully convinced that you have the means within yourselves; det
us exhort you to de the utmost upons power to heat the
hearts of those scared by sorrow; and in thus admonishling you, we are assured that our task will be easy,
however we may have erred; for there is one eseminal
principle of your creed to which you have adhered his free agency, his prolific abilities, his faculties, proclaim him at once a spirit rational, got-

and daughters of ferael huddled together in squalhu misery, scarcely anything to protect them against
the fireness of the howing wind nor to shelter than
from the dreaching ratu, prayerful in their angulet as
they invoke the aid of Heaven or affirst them succor, to
give them nearistanemt to their families, food for their
hungered stomachs and shelter for their chilled frames,
that cry so low and perceng has been heard on the celes
tial heights and the supreme has commended angule, in
the garbot homan beings, to respond to that cait; from
the governor to the initiary chefusia, from Camolia, Frotestant and israelile, has a sympatic to feeling gone forth,
and partial analytance has peen rendered them. The
British government has instructed the philathropic Colringion to supply them with rations of bread from the
government bakeries, and sevence hundred are thus
relieved daily. The Spanish government, non-wonderful
to relate, and an abundant evidence of the rapid strides
of liberal losss—has instructed Codrington, through the
British Ambassanor at Madeira, that, coundering the it
midd space of Gibraitar, the refugees now located there
may proceed to Spanish sou, where every attention and
succor shall be given them, in the same munior as
those who have already arrived on Spanish soil; five
hundred are sheltered at Tangler and Algesiras,
who receive from the authorities five poace each
week, for persons exceeding the age of fourteen, and two
and a half penne for each person under that age, besides
a roof to betilete them.

The Board of British Jews, with that promptimide which
large amounts, and are actively engaged in obtaining in-

a roof to eliciter them.

The Board of British Jews, with that promptitude which characterizes all their actions, have already transmitted large amounts, and are actively engaged in obtaining increased contributions. They have also forwarded communications to the United States, knowing the benovelent feeling of the larachies, to cuist them under the banner thus widely unfurled; and sure are we that they will not be mistaken in their expectations; that a large amount will be sont from these shores across the Atlautic occan to convince them in their well grounded opinions, that although divided by acas, there is a chord which unites us; tis that of sympathy for suffering humanity; and that as you and they are about transmitting contributions, it might be as well that you should clearly comprehend, not about the present of those who appeal for aid, but that the past and the cause of this transition from ease to poverty, from having, however, humble, yet their own; abandoning everything and trusting to God and their fellow Israelies. He then briefly described the flight of the Jews, spoke of the censure they had received from some for leaving their homes like cowards. If and answered it by saying, they did not love Morocco less, but their families more; apoke of the kind treatment they received on board the British vessels, and ended by a strong and toe-thing appeal to the generosity and charity of his congregation.

INTERESTING JEWISH CEREMONY.

INTERESTING JEWISH CEREMONY.

A very large congregation assembled at the Jewish Synagogue, No. 84 East Tweitth atrect, on the 17th instrict the purpose of Divine worship, and to witness the rare and interesting coremony of the reception of a Christian procelyte. The services of the day were conducted in

then sanctify your mind and colless here, before the eye of God and in the presence of this congregation, the holy belief of Israel, in a loud, clear and distinct voice, and with your whole heart and mind."

The lady then made the following confession of the faith of an Israelite in full and distinct tones, and with a

The lady then made the following confession of the faith of an Israelite in fail and distinct tones, and with a very perfect English promunciation:—

"I acknowledge and confess that God, the creat r, supporter and ruler of the whole universe, is an only God, and never assumes any shape of any being in the heavens or upon the earth. Ineknowledge and confess that Got has created man in his likeness, has endowed him with a free will and immortality, and has destined him to walk in the way of God, and to take the Most Elessed the as his example in his thoughts and endeavors, in his deeds and actions, and thus to sandify his inwari and outward life, and to partake of blessedeess in his future state. I acknowledge and confess that Got has revealed the doctrine and the law of this sanctification of man through Moses, the greatest of all prophets, and has chosen Israel his nation of priesthood to promuteste the doctrine of the only one and of His holy will upon earth, and that once, by the intervention of Israel, the true perception and veneration of Got will become a common reasure to all mankind, which time of the fraternizing of all nations in God will be the period of the true realm of the Messiah. And thus I enter into the religious community of israel with full consciousness and with a free will; and I promise selemnly to live henceforth with all my heart, with all my soul, and with all my might, according to this holy beiner, and to deviste neither toward the right nor toward the left from the obligations arising from the same. Living and dying I will confess by word and deed the truth.

"Shemmar Yerael, Adona Elohim elohim achod."
Hear, O' Israel—the Lord our God, the Lord is one.

nor toward the sets from the congrations arising from the same. Living and dying I will confess by word and deed the truth.

"Shemang Yerael, Adonai Elohim elobinu achod."

Hear, of Israel—the Lord our God, the Lord is one.

The Rev. Dr. Anuse then addressed the convert. He said —"You have now confessed here in this holy place, in the sight of its of read God, and in the presence of this congregation, that from your huward heart, and with an holy inclination, you have professed the faith of an Israel-te. The Holy One is a witness to this your act. Remember this sacred hour during all your life. Do not fall to keep the Sabbath on Saturday, and our Holy Days in their proper season. And before all, strongthen your mind morning and cycning by singing and praying and in recluing the confession, 'Shemang Israel,' that conducted and instructed the people of Israel during thousands of years, and kept them pure, happy, and prosperous, in the darkest times and in the indict of the most fearful events. Be a pure member of the people of Israel, that we may be proud of you. Be with God and God will be with you. Bear in mind also that the proof of God-fearing parents is always their children. Live, therefore, together with your hosband, in the fear of God, that is, in light and truth, purity and virtue, peace and harmony. And if your child, or in future your children, should arrive at the proper age, do not forget to give them religious instruction, so as to make them good and happy beings, and yourselves happy through them. Let the fear of God be always your guidance, and God be with you.

The whole congregation them rose, and the Rabbi pro-

fear of God be always your guidance, and God be with you.

The whole congregation then rose, and the Rabbi pronounced the benediction in Hobrew, laying his hands on the procedy te's head. This part of the ceremony was exceedingly solemn, and to the Christian spectator there was something terribly awful oven in the unaffected simplicity of the preceedings. The young woman was unmoved during the whole of the service, nor did she show any emotion whatever at the impressive moment when the Rabbi exclaimed, followed by the voices of the congregation:

the Rabbi exclaimed, followed by the voices of the congregation:

"God make his face to shine upon thee, and be gracious unto thee.

"God lift up his countenance upon thee and give thee peace—peace now, peace forever and ever."

The congregation answered, "Amen."

The Rabbi then bent over the pulpit, and shook the lady and her husband warmly by the hand, and the coremony

The Rabbi then bent over the pulpit, and shook the lady and her husband warmly by the hand, and the ceremony was over.

The Case of Richardt, Desertion and Dham—The Septical American —Miss Laura M. Kendall, of Granby, Ct., daughter of Deason Kendall, of that place, about five years ago closed from her home with Edwin W. Reed, music teacher, and her sunfor by many years. He promised her marriage, but could not make good his promise, as he was already married. He induced her to go home and got her share of her father's property, under renewed promises of marriage, but he again deceived her. Sucresided for some time past at South Beston under the name of Jones, the visits of Reed growing less and less frequent until at last the deserted woman pined away and died. Reed is a planoforte dealer and music teacher of Springfield. He was arreated there on a charge of adultery, and taken to Boston, where he was arraigned on a charge of adultery, waived an examination and was held in \$1.500 for trial in the Supremo Court. Mr. Reed is a man of about forty years of age. He denies in toto all the charges made against him, but it is stated that the young child of Miss kendall, when taken into the room with Reed, ran up with extended arms, calling out Father, father."

# WAR BETWEEN SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

Our Gibraltar Correspondence.

Our Gibraltar Correspondence.
Gunairan, Dea 2, 1859.

Difficulties of Spain at the Commencement of the Compaign—O Donnell Disappointed—Assault of the Mours at Ceuta—Outpouring of the Mountain Tries of Algiers Against the Invader—When the Spaniards Reach Fiz—A Trip From Tanger to That Oily in Time of Peace—Reported Cession of Spanish Territory to France—Suffering of the Jews Near the Fortress—How They Kerisden med in and Huadled Together—Who ArcTheir Friends— A Call on the United States, &c., &c. It is but too evident that Spain has found a more for-

midable enemy in the Moors of Morocco than at first was anticipated. The pleages and promunciamientes issued by the Ministry and General O'Donnell to gain popular the lineary and deserted o'Donnell to gain popular scattment are made to disappear almost upon the very opining of the war. O'Donnell promised a clear transfer from Ceuta to Tangier, with no obstacles to impede

nead from Ceuta to Tangier, with no obstacles to impede the successful march of his army; but in this he has been sadly disappointed.

A skurmish between the Moors and the Spaniards came off on the 19th of last month, of no importance either way, for ther than showing the intentions of the Moors to resust the encreachments of the invaders, which is claim-ed as a great victory by the General commanding, and wincip circulated in every part of Spain. It has, how-ever, answered the purposes of the Ministry, already un-popular from their inactivity, and the attention of the country is now directed to the great victory achieved by Spanish arms. If this commencement is to be taken as an index of the future, the Spanish army will reach Tangier is mewhere about June or July next, if ever.

index of the future, the Spanish army will reach Tangier is mewhere about June or July next, if ever.

This otherwise insignificant affair has been followed up by a vigorous assault by the Moors upon the army of Ceuta, which is still going on. But five days after the first outbreak a body of Moors and Arab mountaineers, stated to be twelve thousand strong, attacked the whole of the available Spanish force at Ceuta, numbering about twenty thousand, and have thus far held their position against this force of disciplined troops. No correct estimate can be formed of the losses on either side; but judg ing from the number of the wounded arriving daily at Almate an be formed of the bosses of enter state; but judge ing from the number of the wounded arriving daily at Algestras, the loss on both sides must have been very great Reports from the African garrison, not official, place the loss of the Moors as high as fifteen hundred, and the Spa

from Morocco. The place allotted to them by the Governor is a small neck of sandy land, which divides the bay of Gibraltar from the Meditarranean, on the northeast side of the garrison, less than a quarter of a mile in breadth, and exposed to the sweeping gales and storms that prevail here in the winter season. These suffering but uncomplaining creatures, amounting to about two thousand in number, men, women and children, are limited in their wanderings to this small speet of ground, being prevented from entering the garrison or in crossing the neutral lines into Spain. The rules of the garrison torbid the erection of buildings, or even of temporary wooden structures on the neutral grounds. The Governer, however, has generously furnished them with tents, which at best afford but poor protection squired the severity of the weather. They are inside together indiscriminately, and are compelled to make the most out of their insufficient and truly wretched accommedations. The only covering of the men cousists of a thin muchin shirt and drawers coming down to the kness, while the legs and feet are wholly naked and unprotected. The more for tanate have a wootlen jobibila, which is used as an outside garment, and shoes. The covering of the women is equally scant and insufficient; but yet, as I have already stated, they bear up under all their afflictions without a man sure or word of complaint. Those who have the means supply themselves with fish and vegetables brought to them by Spanish itshermen, while the more desitute are dependent upon the charity of friends and strangers.

One of the most conspicuous in the work of charity is

brought to them by Spanish fishermen, while the more destitute are dependent upon the charity of friends and strangers.

One of the most conspicuous in the work of charity is a lichrew by the name of Joseph Shrieky, formerly United States interpreter at Tangier, but at present attached to the french Consulate at that place. This gentleman has already given largely of his means, and is constant in his attendance upon the sufferers. There are, besides him, several in the garrison who make daily contributions, among whom are the Governor and officers of the place. A few weeks since a collection was taken up in the Catholic churches of the garrison, which amounted to over one hundred dollars; but these resources will be soon exhausted, and without ald comes to them from some other quarter, these poor sufferers have nothing before them but disease and starvation. The winter here has just set in, and continues with increasing severity until the middle of February or the first of March. Three weary months of hardship and suffering are before them, and doubtless many more, ere they are permitted to again return to their homes and country.

Is more necessary to be said upon this subject to clicit the sympathies of the people of the United States, and particularly of their brethren? If aid is to come there should be no delay. Contributions in money sent to the Governor, General Codriguin; or to the American Consol, Horatio Sprague, or to Joseph Shricky, the gentleman already speke of, will be received and judiciously applied. The highsh press are aircady moving in the matter, and are found in their appeals for aid; but this should not prevent the charitably disposed in the United States from adding their mite to the relief of the destitute and suffering Jews of Gibraltar.

St. Domingo City, Nov. 19, 1859.
Subsidence of the Revolutionary Mania and Improvement in
Trade—Good Feeling Toward: Americans and a Lookout
for Our Emigrants—General Carneau and Colonel Fubens
in the City—Mines, Markets and Health Reports, de. Sr. Domingo Ciry, Nov. 19, 1859.

Since my last there is no political news of importance. The country is gradually recovering from the effects of the last revolution, and business is resuming its accus-tomed channels.

A better feeling towards foreigners prevails than hereto

A better feeling towards foreigners prevails than heretofore, particularly towards Americans, who are now in high
favor. Don Felipe Perdomo, collector of the port, observed
tome a few days since that the country only needed American immigration to insure stability to the government
and give presperity to the people.

Great expectations are entertained from the residence
here of General Cazacau and family, and the visit of
Colonel Fabous. The culicial gazette intimates that great
enterprises are about to be set on foot. Cartainly no spot
of earth offers greater inducements to American capital
and enterprise than St. Domago.

The Eegisth Copper Mining Company are in the full tide
of successful operation, and have already given a fresh
impetus to commerce in our little town.

The rainy season is now drawing to a close, and the
reads in the interior will soon be in fine order for travelling.

ling.

American produce continues abundant.

The opening of Samana to commerce has brought to notice a rich silver mine at Point Baluidra, which some Americans from Puerto Plata have visited and report very

American restrict and country is good.

The health of the city and country is good.

Several vessels have arrived from St. Thomas the past six weeks with yellow fever on board, the past six weeks were the past six weeks with yellow fever on board, the past six weeks were the past six weeks with the past six weeks with yellow fever on board, the past six weeks were the past six weeks with the past six weeks were the past six weeks were the past six weeks with the past six weeks were the

# Our Richmond Correspondence.

Our Richmond Correspondence.
RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 23, 1889.

Departure of Governor Wise from the Oily—A Secretable in the Officers of the First Regiment of Virginia Volunture.—The Flag Prevented by Philadelphia to Virginia—is ton of the Legislature with Reference to It—Union of the Opposition and Democratic Members of Congress from Virginia Recommended by the Legislature, dec.

Gov. Wise retired from his official position this morning though his constitutional term does not expire before the 31st of this month, he availed himself of the holiday recess taken by the Legislature to go to his home and arrange some matters connected with a new residence which he has purchased in Princess Anno county, near Norfoik. His successor will come into office before the boliday recess of the Legislature expires, which will be on the 2d of January next.

the holiday recess of the Legislature expires, which will be on the 2d of January next.

The Governor was seremaded last night by the officers of the First regiment of Virginia Volunteers, who were afterwards entertained by his Excellency at the Executive mansion. The Governor left this morning at half-past six o'clock by the Norfolk boat. Many a heartfelt wish for his future happiness follows him in his retirement.
THE PLAG PRESENTED BY PHILADELPHIA.

his future happiness follows him in his retirement.

THE FLAG PERSENTED BY PHILLABELPHIA.

In a late correspondence of mine I referred to a Taion flag presented by several citizens of Philadelphia to Virginia through flow. Wise, and gave a full description of the same. The Governor communicated to the General Assembly the fact of this presentation, and the subject was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs of both houses. These committees reported back to day the following presentite on Military Affairs have had under consideration the communication of the Governor in reference to the flag presented to the Commonwealth by certain critzens of Philadelphia, and beg leave to report the following resolutions:

Whereas a large number of the patriotic citizens of Philadelphia have presented the Commonwealth of Virginia a ling, inscribed with an expression of their loyal devotion to the Union as framed, and the constitution as construed by the fathers of the republic—

Be it resolved, by the General Assembly of Virginia, that we gratefully accept his beautiful gift as a renewed evidence of the devoted patriotism of that heroic band of Northern conservatives who have so long maintained an unequal conflict with the assailants of our rights and the enemies of our peace; and that wherever fortune may mytte or fate impel us in the fature, Virginia will cherish with affectionate gratitude, the memory of those who so bravely recounter the powers of faction, and so nobly defy the fury of fanaticism.

Recoved, That the Governor of this Commonwealth be requested to communicate a copy of these resolutions to James S Gibbons, Etc., or Philadelphia.

and the purpose of Person worship, and to without the American purrous, and the control of the C termined to crush out the treason which is rampant in their midst, and save their endangered country. But there is another contest going on at Washington besides that against a common enemy. There is a domestic quarrel there, and a want of cooperation amongst these who aim at a common end. We must believe that these different parties wish to come together rather than incur defeat from those they agree in opposing. But long estrangement, mutual denunciation, the pride of opinion—all combine to make concurrence difficult. Let us try to smooth the way to co operation. Let us tell them that questions involving the life of our common country should not, must not be hazarded by such as being merely to its mode of action. Let us counsel them to harmony. Amongst ourselves, differences for the present seem suspended in face of the public danger. Our councils have so far been harmonious and united, and though that can bardly be expected to continue throughout to the same extent as herotofere, yet the differences that may arise on questions affecting the vital policy of the State are not likely to assume serious proportions or be marked by party lines. Let us counsel our friends at Washington to be governed by a fike spirit. I have not wished to go at large into these great questions now, nor to provoke discussion. I wish to say the least possible, to explain the views and spirit in which the recolutions were conceived, which I have had the konor to submit to your approval. I ask for them the general, may I not hope, indeed, the unanimous senction of this House.

Mr. Aussinson—The Senate is about to adjourn, and if the resolutions are suffered to lie on the table.

Mr. Rossneson—The Senate is about to adjourn, and if the resolutions are suffered to lie on the table.

EVARIER—I have just received a note from the President of the Senate, informing me that that body will adjourn immediately.

Mr. Anogeson, of Bottourt—I hope the goulleman from Gloucester (Mr. Jones) will withdraw his objections

cont of the Senate, informing me that that body will adjourn immediately.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Botetourt—I hope the gontleman from Gloucester (Mr. Jones) will withdraw his objections and allow action to be had upon the resolutions forthwith, and that unanimously.

Mr. JONES—If I should withdraw my objections, it does not follow that there would be unanimity in adopting them. I now ask that the resolutions should be reported again.

The CLERK read the resolutions, whereupon the question was put upon their adoption, and decided in the silicinative unanimously.

They were then sent to the Senate, and there adopted by asimilar vote, with the following additional resolution appended, by way of amendment, which was subsequently concurred in by the House.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward to our representatives in Congress, a copy of these resolutions.

BARRANGULLA, N. G., Nov. 12, 1852.

Battle Between the Revolutionists and the Government Forces—
Barrenquilla in Possession of General Pasado—Business
Dull, de. Our New Granada Correspondence.

quite an unsettled and revolutionary state, reached the climax of excitement yesterday by the reported advance of General Pasado with 500 men belonging to the con-servative or government party, which report since has proved well founded, as he halted last night at Solidad, a small place about one league from here. The greatest excitement prevails among all classes, as a complete sacking of this place is anticipated, in revenue for the many outrages perpetrated upon him and his adherents at Mempes and Currosa come thirty days since. Business of all kinds is completely suspended. The foreign consuls have hosted their several ensigns, and many of the native population have ensemned themselves in their houses for protection; in fact, all foreigners houses have the appearance of a general May day morning. Our American Consul, W. B. Storns, visited General Pasado, and received assurance from him that all foreign property would be respected, both by himself and treops, which relieved the minds of a great many.

Senon Monance, Nov. 13—10 A. M.

General Pasado entered and took possession of this place baif an hour since, with very little or no resistance. A few shorts were fired, and some seven or eight killed on both sides. The place seems entirely deserted, and it will be some time before anything like basiness will be revived. He stillocapites this place, but an most of the liberalists were at Mompes at the time, and they are daily expected here, mother battle is anticipated on their arrival. excitement prevails among all classes, as a complete sack

Coth Whather Sourn.—They now complain of cold weather in Louisiana and in some sections of Musissippi. At New Orleans, on the 7th inst., they had any quantity of homemade ice, while in the country round about there was snow an loch and a half deep.

### ADDITIONAL FROM MEXICO.

The Spanish steamer Mejico arrived at Havana on the 6th metant from Vera Cruz and Sisal. By this arrival the Diorio de la Marina received dates from Vera Cruz to the 1st instant, and from Jalapa to the 17th uit. The folowing is from that paper of the 7th instant:-

owing is from that paper of the 7th instant:—

The conservative cause is victorious in all parts of the republic. After the complete defeat of the federaties at Osjaca, and after the two successive victories gained by President Miramon at the Estancia de its Vacas and Apacco, three leagues from Queretaro, on the 13th November, in which he made four hundred and twenty prisoners, among them the General Tapis and Alvarez—the first mortally wounded, the second had a leg amputated—twelve officers, and mere than two hundred killed and wounted. Another victory obtained by the Colonels Bon Manuel Lazaoa and Ion Fernando Gureira de la Cardena over the forces of Comado at Tepic, the occupation of Zaoateco by Gen. Castillo, that of Tehnantepec by Colonel Manzano, and lastly that of Mucilco by General Vicario, form a series of triumphs sufficient to have changed the aspect of the republic and inspire the hope of a not distant peace.

The victories of Colonels Lazaon and Gureira at Tepic were accompanied by the death of the principal federalist commander of those posts, General Cucasaio, with whom fell at the same time the three chiefs above named, and thisty officers, with four hundred men, taking eighteen hundred fusika (muskets) and twenty pieces of artillery. The generoeity of the conquerers, says the Ezames, went so far as to concede an ecord of one hundred men to the only survivor of rank who survived the combat, that he might go to Chihushus, his county, with the intelligence of the defeat.

The federalists at Vera Cenz, by their organ, the Pro-

might go to Chihuahua, his county, wan the meaning the defeat.

The federalists at Vera Cruz, by their organ, the Progress, admit all these assertions, although still confident that all the army of fegoliads and not succumbed at Apacas. Nevertheless, the Progress announces already the arrival at Tampics of General Traconis, one of those who commanded the federalist forces at the Estancia de las Vacas and Apaces. The General President, after his victory, had left for Guanajuato, having sent in advance General Mejis to conduct to the capital the booty taken from the chemy.

las vacus and Apacea. The General President, after his victory, had left for Guanajuato, having sont in advance General Meja to conduct to the capital the booty taken from the enemy.

We have aiready the explanation of the cause of his leaving the city of flexice.

A proclamation made to the cares of government, resolved to again participate in the dangers and glories of his country. The offical documents we have at hand cause us to believe that the affairs of Marquez had been satisfactorily arranged, and that the commander of the first division was marching, not only to occupy San Bias, but also Mazallan, while, on the other hand, we have learned that the union of General Wolf's frece with those of the President was about to be verified, which augurs the complete pacification of the interior, under a possibility of undertaking, at the same time, the attacks against tampice and Vern Cruz. We do not add that against Alvarado, because it was apparently an easy task by the forces under Generals Colous and Oajaca.

Thus, according to our private correspondence, there reigned in Vera Cruz a complete panic, much increased by the announcement that the operations of Gen. Robies against that port would commence on the 8th inst., to whom the good for time of his compatricis in the other parts of the republic ough to have given great stim dus. In Vera Cruz it was said that Robies, situated in Jaiapa since the middle of November, was already engaging carts for the campaign.

It is not only the despair caused by those misfortunes which has produced the panic. Among the men of the federalist government there apparently existed a great disconcer timent on account of the necotiations of the people with the United States, about which Juracz and Ocampo differed mest completely from Lerdo and Tejada, who on that account, sad not undertaken the office of Minister of the Treasury, whist Mr. McLaue was food in the cassion of the Isthmus of Tchuantpee.

Fonora and Lower California had given rise to the thought of substituting Senor L

# News from Northern Mexico. THE PROGRESS OF THE CIVIL WAR-VIDAURII AGAIN IN POWER. The Brownsville Flag obtains from Monterey the fol-

The Brownsyllio Flag obtains from Monterey the following version of the recent engagement near Querotaro, and the events immediately succeeding:—

On the 13th instant General Miramon met General Despite of the completely. But learning just then thus a movement had the completely. But learning just then thus a movement lead to completely. But learning just then thus a movement label to completely. But learning just then thus a movement label the city of Mexico, General Miramon, immediately after the least victory, countermarched upon Mexico, and General Doblado occupied himself in recollecting his secatored of the latter army, General Inpla was severely wounded, of the latter army, General Inpla was severely wounded. Of the latter army, General Inpla was severely wounded, of the latter army, General Inpla was severely wounded. Of the latter army, General Inpla was severely wounded, of the latter army, General Inpla was severely wounded. Of the produintly of civil war in Mexico. The President of one party, and the Commander in-Chief of the other, meet with the whole of their grand armies in pitched battle. One of them is defeated; he least to find the capital city, and of the populous and wealthy country around it; yo the finds that just after he left to fight his arm of the capital city, and of the populous and wealthy country around it; yo the finds that just after he left to fight his occupy his palaces and his infruence has been commanded to the capital city, and of the populous and wealthy country around it; yo the finds that just after he left to fight his occupy his palaces and his through his victory.

The same paper records the following singular affair in the States of Coahulla and New Leon, which he seems to foreshadow the return of Vidaurri to power—

Gen. Zhazzaa, the Friend of the deposed Gen. Vidauri, for remaining the control of the proper in the capital city of the latter than that of their own of the capital city of the latter than that of their own of the capital city of the latter than that of owing version of the recent engagement near Queretaro,

chert-That a popular election should be had at the Plazuela del Mercado (the market place in Monterey) for the office of Governor, the chizens candidate being Gov. Arramberri, and Gen. Zauzua's, D. Dozaingo Martinez, First Magistrate of the Sapreme Court; and whoever was elected should be obeyed by all alike.

This course was doubtless precipitated by the defeat at the Fetancia de las Vacas.

Of Vidaurri himself we find ne further mention. At last accounts he was at Austin, Texas.

News from Yucatan.

INDIAN DISTURBANCES STILL RIPE—MILITARY EXE-CUTIONS AND POLITICAL PARDONS.

By the Moses Taylor we have news from Yucatan dated

CUTIONS AND POLITICAL PARDONS.

By the Moses Taylor we have news from Yucatan dated at Sisal-on the let of December:—

The pacification of the peninsula has recently been spoken of, but does not seem to have been carried completely. In effect, the Governor of the State had pronounced that he would leave on the 2d inst. for the Orient, to facilitate the march of the forces who might move against the rebellious Indians.

Pan Domingo L. Paez was provisionally appointed to the political command.

On the other hand, it was said the Indians of Kantunil had submitted to the government, and that the authorities were working hard to consolidate its reincorporation.

On the let October Francisco Linon and Dunisio Cunto were to have been shot; condemned to that punishment as the perpetrators of the assassination of Don Manuel Hurranuccio on the 22d November.

The government of the State had pardoned Don Jose Isabel Manzanilla and Don Francisco Lopez, condemned to capital punishment by a court martial, for military insubordination in the barracks of Peto on the 24th October last. The pardon was caused because no blood had been shed nor great harm done, and that it did not attack the present institutions nor the other laws and decroes of the supreme national government.

The last Norther, which caused so many accidents in the Gulf of Mexico, three on the coast of Sisal the Spanish bark Luisa. No lives were lost.

# American Ald For Mexico. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Your special Washington correspondent, who is usually very correct in his statements, sent a paragraph from Washington which appeared in your paper to day, and which I beg permission to explain through your columns. On the 5th of May last, as President of the American Legion, K. G. C., I tendered the services of said legion to President Juarez to assist in the establishment of a permanent and enlightened government in Mexico. For the services of this legion, then numbering ten thou men, I demanded some small landed privileges and one million five hundred thousand dollars, to defray the expenses of equipping and transporting the legion to hexico, together with various other considerations of a minor importance, affecting both contracting parties.

President Juarez, through Senor O'Campo, his Minister

of Foreign Relations, responded on the 21st of May last, stating that the liberal ministry thought itself able to restating that the liberal ministry thought liself able to restore peace to the country without the employment of a foreign force. At the same time President Juarez admits the existence of such a prejudice against foreigners by the Mexican people, that any administration employing them would lose fix beputarity. Noterithstanding, however, we are cordially invited to come as emigrants, "but," continues President Junez, "the greatest difficulty presenting itself is to provide the pay of the legion," and to sustain this he cites the fact that several corps of native troops had been disbanded in consequence of inability to provide rations. "But if circumstances should change," he says, "he would take much pleasure in accepting the services of the legion."

"St cambraren has circumstancias, et E. Senor President tendry mucho gu to en aceptan la bacus voluntad to la legion."

dente tendra mucho gu to en aceptau la buena voluntad de la legion."

In September lazt, after consultation with Senor Lordo de Tejada, I changed my offir, by which I agreed to furnish the liberat government with \$1,500,000 in cash, two armed vessels and 12,000 sable hodded men, properly armed, equipped and provided for a campaign. Under this arrangement no money was to be paid to us, except the monthly rations of the men for a period of ten years. We agreed to place the liberal government in full, actual and perfect possession of the city of Mexico within sixty days after the time of landing our troops, the liberal government agreeing to place 4,000 naive troops in the field, and that no troops should be dishanded until all the factions had been reduced. To get this contract ratified I visited Vera Cruz in tectober, and presented it in person to the ministry; but the excessive timidity of the President, and his fear of losing his popularity, again stood in the way, and I was asked to wait yet a little longer for

a decisive answer, which answer has not yet reached me officially. I have expended over \$200,000 in the attempt to serve that government, because myself and my friends have an interest of over twelve militons of dollars depending entirely for its developement upon the estableament of a permant state of peace in Mexice. This isterest has been sacrificed by the unsettled state of the country—taking away all security for life or property, and we were and are now, determined to protect these interests through our government, if we can; if not, then by the only means left us, viz: individual enterprima. As to filthuistering on any people, we seem both the name and the practice, for every member of the K G. G is sworn not to violate the neutrality laws of the United States. England, France, Spain and the United States must dealer to protect the rights of their citizens, and if is cannot be done legally, then let them remove the barriors which prevent the citizens from protecting themselves. Mexico needs now, if a country ever did, to be incoulated with American energy. She is sick beyond question, and she will eventually find, as the respectable portion of her physician.

GEORGE HICKLEY, K. G. C. Sr. Namus B HOTEL, Dec. 16, 1859.

# AFFAIRS ON THE RIO GRANDE.

Interesting News from Brownsville,

The Brownsville Flag, extra furnishes the following running history of events since our last, from which it will be seen that nothing has really been done in the way of driving out the Mexican invadors, or rather what was done has only resulted in misfortunes:—

On Sunday, the 20th ult. regarding our forces sufficiently strong to act on the offensive as well as to protect the town, a call for volunteers to go up to the attack was made, when nearly all of the members of the company of Captain Konnedy, and many others in the other companies, offered to march at a moment's warning. Lieutenant Langdon, United States army, being in charge of the two howitzers which are mounted, one at each of our barricades, was at Brazos, and an express was sent to him to ask leave to take one of them, that one at Fort Gringo, on the expedition. Learning that a large party of volunteers were coming out from Texas, a party of thirty-one rangers were sent out on Saturday evening by Captain Tobin, under Lioutenant Littleton, to protect their approach. The volunteers, however, came during the day, but not by the route expected—eighty-three men in all—without mooting Lieutenant Littleton.

The party, however, under Lieutenant Littleton, did met another party, and were surprised and closely parsued:— Con coming out of a mot, or chaparal, they espied

The party, however, under Lieutenant Littleton, die meet another party, and were surprised and closely pursued:—

On coming out of a mot, or chaparal, they espied some live or six armed men, who at first assemed disposed to fight, and then to escape. A few men were ordered to give chase and cut them off, in attempting to do which they pagsed over the prairie to another and more deuse chaparel on the other side, where the persons disappeared, the rangers following. All at once a general fire was opened on them from a large force, afterwards assertained to be 130 men, who were Iying in ambush. Lieutenans Littleton, finding his men in danger, rushed to thoir sid, and after a few moments' conflict—during which a four pound howitzer was fired upon them—three of his men were killed, one wounded and taken prisoner, and he received one hall through the forcarm, and another, a spentially, struck his belt, under which was another with a brass shield, the ball going no further, but causing a severe contusion.

were killed, one wounded and taken prisoner, and he received one ball through the forcearm, and another, a spent ball, struck his beit, under which was another with a brass shield, the ball going no further, but causing a severe contusion.

The Rangers discovering that the force against thous was securely posted and very superior in numbers, retired, and were closely pursued for two miles, but no further, and returned to the city. On the next day, Capt. Tobin's company of Rangers went out to find and bury the dead. The blood in the veins of every American should grow cold as ice when we state that not only Dr. Millett, of this city, and Greer and McCay, of San Antonio, and even young Fox, who after being wounded and surrounded by the Mexicans, threw down his arms and yielded himself prisoner to Cortinas in person, were found with their lifeless bodies riddled with wounds, and mutilated in a manner mest horrible.

In the meantime, information having been received of Cortinas's whereabouts, preparations were making for an expedition sgainst his main camp.

On Wednesday, the 23d, the Rangers, the volunteers from Texas, and Capt. Kennedy's company of footmen, from Brownsville, with a 24-lb, howitzer, under charge of Licut. Langdon, and volunteer canonices, went up to Santa Rita, seven miles from Brownsville. On Thursday the Rangers and other mounted volunteers, amounting to some 250, under command of Capt. Tobin, were led by him up the river, with the intention, should he find the enemy's position, to notify Capt. Kennedy, with whem were Capt Bouchell and Lleut. Langdon, so that they might bring up the howitzer, and all unitedly open the battle. After passing the rancho of Pona Estefana, the mother of Cortinas, about a mile above, they came in sight of a fortification, constructed elaborately and quite formation in the camp of Santa Rita. A council was held by the officers there, and afterwards, on the next day, and the effect was a disagreement in views of the proper course to pursue. Capt. Berry, with nearly all

PROCLAMATION OF CORTINAS TO THE MEXICANS OF JUAN NEPOMECENO CORTINAS to the Mexican inhabitants of

Shoriff."

JUAN NIPOMUCENO CORTINAS TO THE MEXICANS OF

TEXAS.

JUAN NIPOMUCENO CORTINAS to the Mexican inhabitants of
the State of Texes:—

Firstlow Conversion—A feeding of profound indignation,
the love and estimation which I profess for you, the desire that you should only tranquillity and the guarantees which they deny you, violating to that purpose the
most sacred laws, is the motive which has caused me to
address you. If my words can serve you as counsed in your
adversity which, up to the present moment, seems to
carry with it a carrian character of prodestination.

The history of great human actions teaches us in certain
cases, that the principal motive which impets them is the
undoubted right to resist and conquer our enemies with a
vigorous spirit and an inflamed will; to persist and reach
the fruition of this object, opening unto ourselves a way
from among the obstacles which are met with in our
progress, however imposing and alarming they may be.
In the course of such actions, in which occurrences present themselves which public opiolom, influenced
by popular feeling, is called to deliberate upon
and to form a just enception of the intetrats which promote them, that ought to be considered
as the best censor which with calmaness and impartiality
comes to recognise some principle, as a cause of the existence of force and immutable firmness, which gives the
noble ambition of co-operating with true philauthropy to
remedy the state of desperation, from which he suffers
who for the time being is the victim of an ambition satisfied at the cost of justice.

There are nevertheless many who in such a
manner are overruled by strange preoccupations;
faithless reople without courage to face the dangers of an enterprise which roos in sisterhood
with the love of liberty, which, recognizing the
merits of works in a false light, and predisposing that
same opidion against itself, do not provide any other recomprise than the title of bandid for him, who with complete abnegation dedicates himself to la